9.1 Continuation of the Chapter 11 Cases

If the Debtors remain in Chapter 11 and the Plan, as currently proposed, is not confirmed within the time period projected, the Debtors could continue to operate their businesses and manage their properties as Debtors in Possession. However, the value of assets and cash flow could be affected by the expenses of operating under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code for a further extended period of time. Such delay may significantly reduce the recoveries received by Claimants and Equity Interest Holders under any future plan of reorganization.

9.2 Alternative Plans of Reorganization

If the Plan is not confirmed, it is possible that any other party in interest in the Chapter 11 Cases could attempt to formulate and propose a different plan or plans on such terms as they may desire. Such alternative plan would still have to meet the requirements of confirmation. The Debtors believe that the Plan proposed by the Debtors provides the best potential return to both the Debtors' Claimants and Equity Interest Holders.

9.3 Chapter 7 Liquidation

Bankruptcy Code § 1129(a)(7) requires that even if a plan is accepted by a class of creditors or equity interest holders, the Bankruptcy Court must nonetheless determine that the plan is in the "best interests" of any class of creditors or equity interest holders that are impaired by the plan. The "best interests" test requires that Bankruptcy Court find either that (i) all members of an impaired class have accepted the plan or (ii) the plan will provide the holder of a Claim or Equity Interest in such class a distribution of a value, as of the effective date of the plan, that is at least equal to what such holder would receive in a hypothetical liquidation of the debtor under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code.

In a hypothetical liquidation of the Debtors under Chapter 7, a trustee would be elected or appointed to liquidate the assets of the Debtors and the Non-Debtor Affiliates. This "liquidation value" would consist primarily of the proceeds from a sale of the assets of the Debtors and Non-Debtor Affiliates. The amount of the liquidation value available would be distributed first to secured Claimants, to the extent of the value of their collateral. Thereafter, any remaining funds would be distributed in accordance with the priorities of the Bankruptcy Code. The estimate of liquidation value available to Claimants and Equity Interest Holders would be further reduced by (i) the costs and expenses incurred as a result of the Chapter 7 liquidation, and
(ii) Administrative Expense Claims and Priority Claims incurred in the Chapter 11 Cases allowed in the Chapter 7 case.

The Best Interests Analysis requires estimates of the net proceeds that may be generated as a result of a hypothetical Chapter 7 liquidation. Any such liquidation would necessarily take place in the future under circumstances that cannot be predicted; the amount of such proceeds is therefore highly speculative and could be significantly impacted as a result of the uncertainty that exists as to whether a Chapter 7 trustee could sell the assets free and clear of any Claims that could be asserted against the Debtors. The amount of proceeds available from the liquidation of other assets is an estimate that assumes conditions that may not be present at the time of the Chapter 7 liquidation.

The Debtors' liquidation analysis is included as a component of the "Best Interests Analysis," attached as Exhibit 3 in the Exhibit Book, was prepared by the Debtors with the assistance of Blackstone. Reference is made to the Best Interests Analysis for estimates of liquidation value, costs and expenses and claims amounts, and for a description of the procedures followed, the factors considered, and the assumptions made in preparing the analysis. In preparing the Best Interests Analysis, the Debtors have projected a range for the Amount of Allowed Claims based on a review of their Schedules and Filed proofs of claim. No order or finding has been entered estimating or fixing the amount of Claims. The actual amount of Claims against the estate could vary significantly from the Debtors' estimates. For all of the foregoing reasons, the actual net proceeds available to Holders of Allowed General Unsecured Claims and Holders of Equity Interests in the Parent could vary materially from the amounts in the Best Interests Analysis. The Best Interests Analysis can be found in Exhibit 3 in the Exhibit Book and shows that Holders of General Unsecured Claims would receive an estimated Distribution of 55% - 93% on their Claims under a Chapter 7 liquidation while such Holders would receive an estimated 100% Distribution under Chapter 11. The Unsecured Creditors' Committee, based on assumptions and estimates certain of which differ from those of the Debtors and their professionals, estimates that proceeds realized in a hypothetical Chapter 7 liquidation may be greater than those presented in the Best Interests Analysis, and in the high scenario, might result in net proceeds exceeding those necessary to pay a 100% Distribution to the Holders of Allowed General Unsecured Claims.

The Plan Proponents believe that the Plan complies with the best interests test, as Creditors and Holders of Equity Interests in the Parent are expected to receive under the Plan a distribution that is at least as much as they would receive in a hypothetical liquidation under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code.

10. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE PLAN

The following discussion summarizes certain federal income tax consequences of the Plan to the Debtors, the Reorganized Debtors, the Asbestos Trust, the Holders of Claims and the Holders of Equity Interests based upon the IRC, judicial authorities and current administrative rulings and practices now in effect, all of which are subject to change at any time by legislative, judicial or administrative action. Any such change could be retroactively applied in a manner that could adversely affect the Debtors, the Reorganized Debtors, the Asbestos Trust, Holders of Claims and Holders of Equity Interests. In particular, some of the consequences discussed herein are based on United States Department of Treasury regulations or IRS notices that have been proposed but not finalized, which regulations are particularly susceptible to change at any time.

The tax consequences of certain aspects of the Plan are uncertain due to the lack of applicable legal authority and may be subject to administrative or judicial interpretations that differ from the discussion below. The Debtors have not requested a tax ruling from the IRS. However, there can be no assurance that the treatment set forth in the following discussion will be accepted by the IRS. Further, the federal income tax consequences to the Debtors, the Reorganized Debtors, the Asbestos Trust, and Holders of Claims and/or Equity Interests may be affected by matters not discussed below. For example, the following discussion does not address state, local or foreign tax considerations that may be applicable; further, it does not address the tax consequences of the Plan to certain types of Holders of Claims or Equity Interests, creditors

and stockholders (including foreign persons, financial institutions, life insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations and taxpayers who may be subject to the alternative minimum tax) who may be subject to special rules not addressed herein.

The discussion set forth below is included for general information only. The Debtors and their counsel and financial advisors are not making any representations regarding the particular tax consequences of confirmation and consummation of the Plan, nor are they rendering any form of legal or tax advice on such tax consequences. The tax laws applicable to corporations in bankruptcy are extremely complex, and the following summary is not exhaustive. Holders of Claims and/or Equity Interests are strongly urged to consult their tax advisors regarding tax consequences of the Plan, including U.S. federal, state and local, and foreign tax consequences.

Except where essential to the context, references to the "Debtors" in Article 10 herein refer to both the Debtors and the Reorganized Debtors, collectively.

10.1 Federal Income Tax Consequences to the Debtors

10.1.1 General Discussion

In general, the Debtors do not expect to incur any substantial tax liability as a result of implementation of the Plan, and do not expect to realize any significant amount of cancellation of indebtedness income. Upon consummation of the Plan, the Debtors expect to have an NOL available to offset future taxable income. The amount of that NOL is uncertain at this point, but is currently estimated to be approximately $348 million as of December 31, 2003. As discussed in Section 10.1.2 below, this NOL should be increased by the tax deductions received by the Debtors upon consummation of the Plan, which deductions should be based on the value of the consideration transferred by the Debtors in satisfaction of their tort, environmental and other liabilities. The actual amount of the NOL available to the Debtors after consummation of the Plan will depend on the value of those deductions, as well as the outcome of certain unresolved past tax liabilities and the mechanism by which the Debtors finance their bankruptcy emergence. As discussed in Section 2.5.3.2 of this Disclosure Statement, approximately one-third of the NOLs are currently subject to challenge by the IRS. The utilization of those NOLs may also be subject to certain annual limitations, as discussed in more detail below.

In order to ensure that the Debtors' NOL will continue to be available following emergence from bankruptcy, certain restrictions will be placed upon transfers of Parent Common Stock. In particular, without the consent of the Parent for a period of three years after emergence from bankruptcy, any Entity (other than the Asbestos Trust) who currently owns or controls more than 4.75% of the Parent Common Stock will be prohibited from increasing its ownership percentage, and any Entities (other than the Asbestos Trust) who do not own any Parent Common Stock or own or control less than 4.75% of the Parent Common Stock, will be prohibited from increasing their ownership percentage of the Parent Common Stock to an amount equal to or greater than 4.75%. Further, the Asbestos Trust will be prohibited from selling the Parent Common Stock contributed to the Asbestos Trust for a period of three years after the Effective Date.

Certain restrictions will also be imposed on the exercise of the Warrants that the Debtors will contribute to the Asbestos Trust. The amount of Warrants that the Asbestos Trust will be

able to exercise, for a period of three years after emergence, will be limited to approximately 1/2 of the Asbestos Trust's total Warrants. In addition, the Debtors will have the right, as necessary to protect the utilization of their NOLs, and to purchase Warrants from the Asbestos Trust for their fair market value, in lieu of permitting the exercise of such Warrants.

In connection with obtaining adequate capital to fund its operations upon emergence from bankruptcy, the Debtors may be required to take capital as a dividend from certain of its foreign subsidiaries. The receipt of these dividends would be taxable to the Debtors for U.S. income tax purposes, and could therefore have an adverse impact on the Debtors' tax planning. In addition, the Debtors or their Non-Debtor Affiliates may be forced to pledge some or all of their foreign assets as security in order to obtain Exit Financing, which may be treated as a deemed dividend for U.S. income tax purposes. Either of these actions could result in the Debtors being forced to realize a significant charge to earnings.

10.1.2 Deduction of Amounts Transferred to Satisfy Asbestos Claims

The tax treatment of transfers of property by the Debtors to the Asbestos Trust will vary depending on the characterization of the trust, e.g., as a "grantor trust" as defined by Section 671 et seq. of the IRC, or as a "qualified settlement fund" ("QSF") as defined by Treasury Regulation Section 1.468B-1 et seq. The Debtors currently expect that the Asbestos Trust will be treated as a QSF for federal income tax purposes, meaning that the Debtors should be entitled to an immediate deduction for the fair market value of any property contributed by the Debtors to the Asbestos Trust.

Any transfer of Parent Common Stock by the Debtors to the Asbestos Trust should be deductible by the Debtors in an amount equal to the fair market value of such stock. No gain or loss should be recognized by the Debtors with respect to this stock. The transfer of cash, if any, to the Asbestos Trust should be deductible by the Debtors in an amount equal to the amount of such cash.

The IRS has not provided any specific guidance as to whether the transfer of Warrants to the Asbestos Trust will constitute the transfer of property that gives rise to an immediate deduction. The Debtors expect to take the position that the transfer of Warrants to the Asbestos Trust does not constitute the transfer of property, and that only the exercise of the Warrants will constitute a deductible transfer. If so, the Debtors will be entitled to a deduction equal to the fair market value of the Parent Common Stock upon exercise, less the exercise price of such Warrants. The IRS may, however, later disagree with that conclusion and take the position that the transfer of the Warrants themselves constitutes the transfer of property. In that case, the Debtors' tax deduction would be accelerated and the amount of such deduction may be materially different.

10.1.3 Cancellation of Debt Income

Under the IRC, a taxpayer generally recognizes gross income to the extent that indebtedness of the taxpayer is cancelled for less than the amount owed by the taxpayer, subject to certain judicial or statutory exceptions. The most significant of these exceptions with respect to the Debtors is that taxpayers who are operating under the jurisdiction of a federal bankruptcy court are not required to recognize such income. In that case, however, the taxpayer must reduce

its tax attributes, such as its NOLs, general business credits, capital loss carryforwards, and tax basis in assets, by the amount of the cancellation of indebtedness income ("CODI") avoided.

The Debtors do not expect to realize any significant CODI upon consummation of the Plan, since the Debtors expect that Claimants entitled to Distributions under the Plan will receive an amount of consideration that should equal the total amount of their Claims (including accrued but unpaid interest). In order to ensure that Claimants receive full consideration for their Claims, the value of the Parent Common Stock transferred to the Claimants will be determined based on the average of the closing prices of such stock on the trading days during the 30 days beginning on the Effective Date.

10.1.4 Net Operating Losses

As a result of existing NOLs and additional deductions that will be generated by the resolution of tort, environmental and other claims upon emergence from bankruptcy, the Debtors expect to have an NOL after emerging from bankruptcy. The amount of the NOL may be reduced somewhat by any CODI realized upon emerging from bankruptcy, although as stated above the Debtors do not expect that there will be CODI realized upon emergence.

The extent to which the Debtors will be able to utilize their NOL after emerging from bankruptcy will depend on Section 382 of the IRC, which generally imposes an annual limitation on a corporation's use of its NOLs (and may limit a corporation's use of certain built-in losses if such built-in losses are recognized within a five-year period following an "ownership change," as defined below) if a corporation undergoes an ownership change. This discussion describes the limitation determined under Section 382 of the IRC in the case of an ownership change as the "Section 382 Limitation." The annual Section 382 Limitation on the use of pre-change losses (the NOLs and built-in losses recognized within the five year post-ownership change period) in any "post-change year" is generally equal to the product of the fair market value of the loss corporation's outstanding stock immediately before the ownership change multiplied by the long-term tax-exempt rate in effect for the month in which the ownership change occurs. The long-term tax-exempt rate is published monthly by the IRS and is intended to reflect current interest rates on long-term tax-exempt debt obligations. It is presently approximately 4.5%. Section 383 of the IRC applies a similar limitation to capital loss carryforwards and tax credits. As discussed below, however, a special exception from these rules may apply in the case of a corporation that experiences an ownership change as the result of a bankruptcy proceeding.

In general, an ownership change occurs when the percentage of the corporation's stock owned by certain "5 percent shareholders" increases by more than 50 percentage points in the aggregate over the lowest percentage owned by them at any time during the applicable "testing period" (generally, the shorter of (a) the 36-month period preceding the testing date or (b) the period of time since the most recent ownership change of the corporation). Although the Debtors will be giving Parent Common Stock under the Plan to certain of its Claimants, the Debtors are not certain whether the amount of such Parent Common Stock will be sufficient to constitute an ownership change under Section 382 of the IRC. Consequently, the Debtors do not know whether their ability to utilize their NOL following emergence from bankruptcy will be subject to the Section 382 Limitation.

The uncertainty regarding whether an ownership change will occur is increased by the presence of the Warrants in the Asbestos Trust. As the Asbestos Trust exercises Warrants over the three-year period following emergence from bankruptcy, it is possible that the combination of such exercises, coupled with certain other transactions that occurred prior to emergence from bankruptcy or that may occur after bankruptcy emergence, could give rise to an ownership change within the meaning of Section 382 of the IRC. However, the existence of such ownership change may not give rise to any limitation on the Debtors' ability to use their NOLs. In particular, Section 382(l)(5) of the IRC provides a special rule applicable in the case of a bankruptcy reorganization (the "Section 382(l)(5) Exception"). If a corporation qualifies for the Section 382(l)(5) Exception, the annual Section 382 Limitation will not apply to the corporation's NOL on account of an ownership change occurring as a result of the bankruptcy reorganization. The Section 382(l)(5) Exception does, however, require that the corporation's NOL and credit carryovers be computed without taking into account the aggregate amount of all interest deductions in respect of debt exchanged for the corporation's stock during the three prior taxable years and the portion of the current taxable year ending on the date of the ownership change.

A corporation will qualify under the Section 382(l)(5) Exception if the corporation's pre-bankruptcy shareholders and holders of certain debt ("Qualifying Debt") own at least 50% of the stock of the corporation after the bankruptcy reorganization, and the corporation does not "elect out" of the Section 382(l)(5) Exception. Qualifying Debt is a claim which (i) was held by the same creditor for at least 18 months prior to the bankruptcy filing or (ii) arose in the ordinary course of a corporation's trade or business and has been owned, at all times, by the same creditor. Indebtedness will be treated as arising in the ordinary course of a corporation's trade or business if such indebtedness is incurred by the corporation in connection with the normal, usual or customary conduct of the corporation's business. While not free from doubt, the Debtors expect that Asbestos Claims will qualify as Qualifying Debt, and that the stock acquired by the Asbestos Trust upon exercise of the Warrants will be treated as stock acquired in exchange for Qualifying Debt within the meaning of the Section 382(l)(5) Exception. In addition, any debt held by a creditor who receives an amount of stock representing less than 5.0% of the equity interests in the Debtors upon emerging from bankruptcy will also be treated as Qualifying Debt, unless such creditor actively participated in formulating the Debtors' bankruptcy plan and in doing so made it clear to the Debtors that its debt was not Qualified Debt.

If an ownership change occurs and the Debtors do not qualify for the Section 382(l)(5) Exception, the Debtors would then be subject to an annual Section 382 Limitation. Under Section 382(l)(6) of the IRC, if a corporation is otherwise not eligible for the Section 382(l)(5) Exception (or if it elects out of Section 382(l)(5)), then the annual Section 382 Limitation is calculated by taking into account the increase in equity value resulting from the issuance of equity upon emergence in exchange for debt claims.

The Debtors expect at this point that, if an ownership change occurs, it would be likely that the Debtors would qualify for a Section 382(l)(5) Exception. However, Section 382 of the IRC provides that if a company that utilizes the Section 382(l)(5) Exception undergoes another ownership change within two years, that company's NOL is reduced to zero. For that reason, the Parent Common Stock, upon emergence, will be subject to certain transfer restrictions in order to ensure that another ownership change does not occur after emergence. Those restrictions were

discussed above under Section 10.1.1 (General Discussion). The general effect of these restrictions is to ensure that no Entity acquires an amount of Parent Common Stock after emerging from bankruptcy that would cause such Entity to hold more than 4.75% of the Parent's equity value, without the consent of the Parent's Board of Directors, and to ensure that no stockholder who owns more than 4.75% of the Parent's equity value after emergence buys additional Parent Common Stock. The amount of Warrants that the Asbestos Trust will be able to exercise within the three years after emergence will also be limited to an amount equal to approximately 50% of the Asbestos Trust's total Warrants.

These transfer restrictions will generally not impose any limitations on a Claimant or other Entity that holds less than 4.75% of the Parent Common Stock after emergence to either buy or sell stock on the open market, so long as such purchase or sale does not cause the Claimant or other Entity to then hold more than 4.75% of the Parent Common Stock.

10.2 Federal Income Tax Consequences to Holders of Claims and the Asbestos Trust

10.2.1 Holders of Asbestos Claims

To the extent that payments from the Asbestos Trust to Claimants constitute damages received by such Claimants on account of personal injuries, such payments should not constitute gross income to such Claimants, except to the extent that such payments are attributable to medical expense deductions allowed under Section 213 of the IRC for a prior taxable year.

To the extent that payments from the Asbestos Trust to Claimants constitute compensatory damages for destruction or damage to property, and such payments do not exceed the Claimant's tax basis in its property, such payments should not be included in taxable income. Instead, such payments would be treated as a return of capital to such Claimant, reducing the Holder's tax basis in the property. Any amounts received in excess of the Claimant's tax basis should be treated as gain from the disposition of the property, and would therefore give rise to capital gain assuming that the Claimant held such property as a capital asset.

10.2.2 Treatment of the Asbestos Trust

The Debtors expect that the Asbestos Trust will be a QSF for federal income tax purposes. As a QSF, the Asbestos Trust will be subject to a separate entity level tax on its income at the maximum rate applicable to trusts and estates. In determining the taxable income of the Asbestos Trust, (a) any amounts contributed to the Asbestos Trust will not be treated as taxable income, (b) any sale, exchange or distribution of property by the Asbestos Trust will result in the recognition of gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the fair market value of the property on the date of the sale, exchange or distribution and the adjusted tax basis of such property, (c) interest income and dividend income will be treated as taxable income, and (d) administrative costs (including state and local taxes) will be deductible. In general, the adjusted tax basis of property received by the Asbestos Trust will be its fair market value at the time of receipt. As discussed above, the Debtors believe that the transfer of Warrants to the Asbestos Trust will not be treated as a transfer of property until such time as the Warrants are exercised. For that reason, the Debtors believe that the Asbestos Trust will not recognize any income or gain upon exercise of the Warrants. This result is not free from doubt,

however, and it is possible that the IRS would take the position that the exercise of such Warrants should be treated as taxable income or gain to the Asbestos Trust.

10.2.3 Consequences to Holders of General Unsecured Claims

Pursuant to the Plan, each Holder of a General Unsecured Claim will receive, in full satisfaction and discharge of its Allowed Claim, a combination of cash and Parent Common Stock. The federal income tax consequences of the Plan to a Holder of a General Unsecured Claim depend, in part, on whether such Claim constitutes a "security" for federal income tax purposes.

Whether an instrument constitutes a "security" is determined based on all the facts and circumstances, but most authorities have held that the length of the term of a debt instrument is an important factor in determining whether such instrument is a security for federal income tax purposes. These authorities have indicated that a term of less than five years is evidence that the instrument is not a security, whereas a term of ten years or more is evidence that it is a security. There are numerous other factors that could be taken into account in determining whether a debt instrument is a security, including the security for payment, the creditworthiness of the obligor, the subordination or lack thereof to other creditors, the right to vote or otherwise participate in the management of the obligor, convertibility of the instrument into an equity interest of the obligor, whether payments of interest are fixed, variable or contingent, and whether such payments are made on a current basis or accrued.

In general, the Debtors believe that the General Unsecured Claims do not qualify as "securities" for federal income tax purposes. If a debt instrument constituting a surrendered Allowed General Unsecured Claim is not treated as a security, the Holder of such a Claim should be treated as exchanging its Allowed General Unsecured Claim for Parent Common Stock and cash in a fully taxable exchange. The Holder of an Allowed General Unsecured Claim who is subject to fully taxable exchange treatment should recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between (i) the fair market value of the Parent Common Stock as of the Effective Date plus the cash received that is not allocable to accrued interest, and (ii) the Holder's basis in the debt instrument constituting the surrendered Allowed General Unsecured Claim. Such gain or loss should be capital in nature (subject to the "market discount" rules described below) and should be long-term capital gain or loss if the debt constituting the surrendered Allowed General Unsecured Claim were held for more than one year. To the extent that a portion of the Parent Common Stock or cash received in the exchange is allocable to accrued interest, the Holder may recognize ordinary income. <u>See</u> Section 10.2.3.1 (Accrued Interest). A Holder's tax basis in the Parent Common Stock received should equal the fair market value of the Parent Common Stock as of the date received. A Holder's holding period for the Parent Common Stock should begin on the day following the Effective Date.

10.2.3.1 Accrued Interest

To the extent that any amount received by a Holder of a surrendered Allowed Claim under the Plan is attributable to accrued interest that was not previously included in the Holder's gross income, such amount should be taxable to the Holder as interest income. Conversely, a Holder of a surrendered Allowed Claim may be able to recognize a deductible loss (or, possibly, a write-off against a reserve for worthless debts) to the extent that any accrued interest on the

debt instruments constituting such Claim was previously included in the Holder's gross income but was not paid in full by Debtors. Such loss may be ordinary, but the tax law is unclear on this point.

The extent to which the consideration received by a Holder of a surrendered Allowed Claim will be attributable to accrued interest on the debts constituting the surrendered Allowed Claim is unclear. Pursuant to the Plan, all Distributions in respect of any Allowed Claim will be allocated first to the principal amount of such Claim, to the extent otherwise permitted and as determined for federal income tax purposes, and thereafter to the remaining portion of such Claim, if any. However, there can be no assurance that the IRS will respect this allocation.

10.2.3.2 Market Discount

Under the "market discount" provisions of Sections 1276 through 1278 of the IRC, some or all of the gain realized by a Holder of a debt instrument constituting an Allowed Claim who exchanges the debt instrument for other property on the Effective Date may be treated as ordinary income (instead of capital gain), to the extent of the amount of "market discount" on the debt instruments constituting the surrendered Allowed Claim.

In general, a debt instrument is considered to have been acquired with "market discount" if its Holder's adjusted tax basis in the debt instrument is less than (i) the sum of all remaining payments to be made on the debt instrument, excluding "qualified stated interest" or, (ii) in the case of a debt instrument issued with an original-issue discount, its adjusted issue price, by at least a *de minimis* amount (equal to 0.25 percent of the sum of all remaining payments to be made on the debt instrument, excluding qualified stated interest, multiplied by the number of remaining whole years to maturity).

Any gain recognized by a Holder on the taxable disposition of surrendered debts (determined as described above) that had been acquired with market discount should be treated as ordinary income to the extent of the market discount that accrued thereon while such debts were considered to be held by the Holder (unless the Holder elected to include market discount in income as it accrued).

10.2.4 Consequences to Holders of Equity Interests

Pursuant to the Plan, each Holder of an Allowed Equity Interest in the Debtors will retain their Allowed Equity Interest, subject to dilution on account of, among other things, Parent Common Stock issued (i) under the Management Stock Incentive Plan, (ii) to other Holders of Allowed Claims, or (iii) to the Asbestos Trust upon exercise of Warrants. Holders of Allowed Equity Interests will therefore recognize neither gain nor loss with respect to the reorganization. Such Holders will retain their existing tax basis and holding period in their Allowed Equity Interests.

10.3 Backup Withholding

Debtors will withhold any amounts required by law to be withheld from payments of interest and dividends and will comply with all applicable reporting requirements of the IRC.

11. SECURITIES IMPLICATIONS OF THE PLAN

11.1 The Issuance of Securities Pursuant to the Plan

The Debtors will be relying on an exemption from registration under the Securities Act and applicable provisions of applicable state securities or "blue sky" laws with respect to the issuance of shares of the Parent Common Stock pursuant to the Plan.

The Debtors intend to rely upon the exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act (and of equivalent state securities or "blue sky" laws) provided by Bankruptcy Code § 1145(a)(1). Generally, Bankruptcy Code § 1145(a)(1) exempts the offer and sale of securities pursuant to a plan of reorganization from the registration requirements of the Securities Act and equivalent state securities and "blue sky" laws if the following conditions are satisfied (1) the securities are issued by a debtor (or its affiliate or successor) or plan sponsor under a plan of reorganization, (2) the recipients of the securities hold a claim against, and interest in, or a claim for an administrative expense against, the debtor, and (3) the securities are issued entirely in exchange for the recipient's claim against or interest in the debtor, or are issued "principally" in such exchange and "partly" for cash or property. The Debtors believe that the exchange of the Parent Common Stock for Claims satisfies such requirements.

The Parent Common Stock issued to Holders of Claims pursuant to the Plan may be resold by such Entities without restriction unless, as more fully described below, any such Holder is deemed to be an "underwriter" with respect to such securities, as defined in Bankruptcy Code § 1145(b)(1). Generally, Bankruptcy Code § 1145(b)(1) defines an "underwriter" as any party who (1) purchases a claim against, or equity interest in, the debtor in a bankruptcy case, with a view towards the distribution of any security to be received in exchange for such claim or equity interest, (2) offers to sell securities issued under a bankruptcy plan on behalf of the holders of such securities, (3) offers to buy securities issued under a bankruptcy plan from parties receiving such securities, if the offer to buy is made with a view towards distribution of such securities, or (4) is an "issuer," as such term is defined in Section 2(11) of the Securities Act.

The reference contained in Bankruptcy Code § 1145(b)(1)(D) to Section 2(11) of the Securities Act would include as "underwriters" all parties who, directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, control, are controlled by, or are under common control with, an issuer of securities. "Control" (as such term is defined in Rule 405 of Regulation C under the Securities Act) means the possession, direct or indirect, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a party, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract, or otherwise. Accordingly, an officer or director of a reorganized debtor (or its affiliate or successor) under a plan of reorganization may be deemed to "control" such debtor (and therefore be an underwriter for purposes of Bankruptcy Code § 1145), particularly if such management position is coupled with the ownership of a significant percentage of the debtor's (or affiliate's or successor's) voting securities. In addition, the legislative history of Bankruptcy Code § 1145 suggests that a creditor with at least 10% of the securities of a debtor could be deemed a "control" person.

Holders may, under certain circumstances, be able to sell their securities pursuant to the safe harbor resale provisions of Rule 144 under the Securities Act. Generally, Rule 144 provides that if certain conditions are met (e.g. one-year holding period with respect to "restricted securities," volume limitations, manner of sale, availability of current information about the issuer, etc.), specified persons who (1) resell "restricted securities" or (2) resell securities which are not restricted but who are "affiliates" of the issuer of the securities sought to be resold, will not be deemed to be "underwriters" as defined in Section 2(11) of the Securities Act. Under paragraph (k) of Rule 144, the aforementioned conditions to resale will no longer apply to restricted securities sold for the account of a Holder who is not an affiliate of the Debtors at the time of such resale and who has not been such during the three-month period next preceding such resale, so long as a period of at least two years has elapsed since the later of (1) the Effective Date and (2) the date on which such holder acquired his or its securities from an affiliate of the Debtors. The SEC has taken the position in no-action letters that the holding period requirement set forth in Rule 144(d) is not applicable to holders of securities issued pursuant to Bankruptcy Code § 1145.

Under Bankruptcy Code § 1145(a)(4), stockbrokers are required to deliver a copy of this Disclosure Statement (and supplements hereto, if any, if ordered by the Court) at or before the time of delivery of securities issued under the Plan to their customers for the first 40 days after the Effective Date. This requirement specifically applies to trading and other aftermarket transactions in such securities.

The foregoing summary discussion is general in nature and has been included in this Disclosure Statement solely for information purposes. The Plan Proponents do not make any representations concerning, and do not provide an opinion or advice with respect to, the securities law and bankruptcy law matter described above. The Plan Proponents encourage each Entity who is to receive Parent Common Stock pursuant to the Plan to consider carefully and consult with their own legal advisor(s) with respect to such (and any related) matters in view of the uncertainty concerning the availability of exemptions from the registration requirements of the Securities Act and equivalent state securities and "blue sky" laws to a recipient of Parent Common Stock, who may be deemed to be an "underwriter" (within the meaning of Bankruptcy Code § 1145(B)(1) and/or an "affiliate of" or a person who exercised "control" over Grace under applicable federal and state securities laws.

12. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Your vote on the Plan is important. The Plan Proponents strongly recommend that you vote in favor of the Plan.

The Plan Proponents believe that confirmation and implementation of the Plan is preferable to any of the alternatives described herein because the Plan will provide the greatest recoveries to Holders of Claims and Equity Interests. Nonacceptance of the Plan may result in protracted delays, uncertainty, substantial additional administrative costs, a chapter 7 liquidation, or the confirmation of another less favorable Chapter 11 plan. These alternatives may not provide for distribution or retention of as much value to Holders of Allowed Claims and/or Equity Interests as does the Plan. Further, the Plan Proponents believe that the Plan, as a whole, is in the best interests of all of their Claimants and Holders of Equity Interests. **Therefore, the**

Plan Proponents recommend that all Holders of Claims and Equity Interests entitled to vote on the Plan support confirmation of the Plan and vote to accept the Plan.

Dated: January 13, 2005

Respectfully submitted,

W. R. GRACE & CO., et al.
(on behalf of the Debtors and Debtors In Possession)

By: ______________________
Name: David B. Siegel
Title: Senior Vice President, General Counsel & Chief Restructuring Officer